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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**SAMUEL J. TIDEN,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,**  
OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:  
A. R. LAWTON,  
JOHN C. BROWN,  
JOHN C. BROWN,  
L. J. GARTRELL,  
H. D. D. TWIGGS.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1st District—A. M. BROWN, of Burke. Alter-  
nate, T. E. DAVENPORT, of Glynn.

2d District—R. E. KENNEDY, of Clay. Alter-  
nate, JAMES L. SWARD, of Thomas.

3d District—J. M. DUFFMAN, of Macon. Alter-  
nate, W. H. COOPER, of Stewart.

4th District—W. O. P. COOPER, of Lumpkin. Alter-  
nate, E. M. BROWN, of Marion.

5th District—F. D. SPALDING, of Spalding. Alter-  
nate, W. A. SMITH, of Fulton.

6th District—W. W. WILKINSON, of Wilkinson.

7th District—L. N. THOMAS, of Whitfield.

8th District—H. D. D. TWIGGS, of Floyd.

9th District—D. D. D. TWIGGS, of White. Alter-  
nate, F. E. EYER, of Columbia.

10th District—J. N. DONALD, of Hall. Alter-  
nate, F. L. HARSHAW, of White.

FOR CONGRESS:

**MILTON A. CANDLER.**

ELECTION RETURNS.

HONORABLE DEM STATE EX. COM.,  
ATLANTA, Ga., October 4, 1876.

To Democratic County and State Com-  
mittees, and the Democratic Electors of Georgia.

Send me by first mail possible full  
returns of the state election, October  
4th. Democratic papers, please. E. Y. CLARKE,  
Secretary Committee.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The United States postal commission,  
composed of prominent gentlemen, have  
reached Nashville in their tour of the  
principal cities of the country. They  
visit Atlanta next, and their arrival  
here may be daily expected. They  
come to confer with our business men  
on the subject of an improved  
postal service. They submit the  
following questions, which our  
merchants, manufacturers, and bankers  
should be prepared to answer:

First—What is the ordinary business hour  
in your community?

Second—What is the bulk of  
your business correspondence written?

Third—How often and at what hour is it  
mail sent?

Fourth—Is the present mail service sufficient  
as to the frequency of transmission?

Fifth—Are the hours for closing and arrival of  
your principal mail satisfactory?

Sixth—What was the effect of the fast mail  
service?

Seventh—Did it accelerate the exchange of  
correspondence between the principal cities,  
and did it shorten the time?

Eighth—Are the regulations for the local  
collection and distribution of mails in your city  
satisfactory?

Our answers should not however be  
confined to these questions. The whole  
subject of southern mail facilities  
should be presented, and our  
postal wants made fully known to this  
commission, who will report the results  
of their investigations to the next session  
of congress. No section of the  
country is so miserably served as the  
south. Our mails are far slower than  
the slowest mails of the north before  
the days of the fast mail service. We  
do not expect the schedule of the  
train that ran last year between  
New York and Chicago; but we  
do expect that the time  
between New York and New Orleans  
via Atlanta will be cut down to figures  
slightly better than the present stage-  
coach ones.

We hope our business men will im-  
mediately take steps to present the sub-  
ject in all its aspects. The commission  
has received in New York, Philadelphia,  
Cleveland, Washington, Milwaukee,  
Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville,  
and all other cities where they  
have visited, every assistance  
from the business men. They  
should receive such aid here. Let the  
cotton states insist on a share of  
the benefits that flow from a fast mail  
service; for we help foot the bill and are  
therefore entitled to something better  
than the jog-trot speed that we have  
long been forced to submit to in the  
transportation of our mails.

On the first of this month mail ser-  
vice was commenced on about 700 new  
routes created in the early part of the  
last session of congress, thus completing  
the entire system of mail transportation  
in every state and territory.

The official figures of the Maine  
election show that the republican  
majority on the congressional vote was  
11,183, which is somewhat less than the  
16,000 claimed. This majority is 954  
less than in 1874, when the tidal wave  
that swept over the country gave the  
house of representatives to the demo-  
crats.

A late Charleston circular puts the  
present rice crop of Georgia and South  
Carolina at 72,500 bushels, or about five  
per cent. more than any crop since  
the war. The product this year has  
been grown at a greatly reduced cost,  
and with an economy that, until within  
a year past, was almost unknown.

The Savannah News endoreses our view  
on the subject of State aid for the affi-  
cted cities. "We see no present need," it  
says, "of such action, and so long as  
the hearts of the people individually  
respond to the calls of charity, ear-  
nestly and as promptly as they have  
done, there will be no need of opening  
the state treasury."

As a matter for future reference we  
give the figures of the cotton crop of  
1876-77 by states:

State..... Chronicle Report.

Louisiana..... 1,410,000

Alabama..... 37,000

South Carolina..... 416,572

Georgia..... 490,000

Texas..... 458,640

Florida..... 17,484

North Carolina..... 107,880

Total..... 3,840,788

New Orleans Report.

1,420,000

37,000

416,572

490,000

458,640

17,484

107,880

Total..... 3,842,217

**THE BROKEN MINERS' TRUST COMPANY BANK.**  
The President Arrested for Embe-  
ment and Committed to  
Prison on Default of \$300,000.

Porterville, Sept. 30.

The affairs of the suspended Miners'  
trust company bank are in a very  
critical condition. The officers of its late  
president, Jacob Huntzinger, are now  
it will be remembered, that this  
bank, a private institution doing busi-  
ness on a capital of \$100,000, failed a  
few weeks ago for nearly a million and  
a quarter. It was the oldest bank in  
town, and during the years of its exist-  
ence had enriched its president and a  
large family.

**THE FIRST SIGHTS.**  
were indulged against Mr. Huntzinger  
and his family. Then, after waiting  
a reasonable time, he made a state-  
ment and a proposition, it became  
evident that he was not disposed to do  
anything of the kind. He was well  
known to be quite a wealthy, owning  
large amount of real estate, and  
was a man of great deportment in  
his own name, and it was soon under-  
stood that he intended to keep all the  
world. Finally, two or three successive  
meetings of depositors and stockholders  
were called, at which Mr. Huntzinger  
appeared and submitted a plan of  
reorganization, and being elected  
chairman of the bank, he called  
a general meeting of the  
depositors and stockholders, and  
offered to give up all his  
possessions to the charge of the Chicago  
Times, determined not to use them  
greedily against him, if he could show  
that the records of the bank are not as  
he has represented them to be. These  
charges have been made before the  
country for three weeks. In a particular,  
specific, responsible form. They have  
received no authentic, specific and  
responsible refutation. Hence, they now  
go into the record of the Chicago  
Times, as positive facts, and must  
be believed.

That there has been a legitimate and  
authorized refutation of the charges  
published at the west and overlooked  
by us, we are now able to demonstrate.  
We had hoped again to hope that these  
might have been such specific refuta-  
tions. But we learn from the Cleveland  
Press that the bank is in a  
bad way, and being against Mr. Huntzinger's  
violent protests, changed the locks,  
and proceeded to make a thorough  
investigation. The result was soon ap-  
parent.

**THE EX-PRESIDENT MOVED.**

Last Sunday morning Mr. Huntzinger  
and his wife went to Philadelphia, it  
is thought with the intent of a long  
vacation. It happened that he was moved  
to court on Monday morning, as a witness,  
and a constable was sent after him with an  
attachment. He was brought up on Tuesday evening and was met at  
the depot by a mob of fully a thou-  
sand men, who grieved him with  
derisive cheers, and snatches of a doggerel song, to the  
time of "Hold the Fort," which has been  
widely circulated during the past  
few days, the chorus of which is:

"Hold the money, Jake,  
And the family, too;  
Greenback—or die!"

The crowd was so dense and so de-  
monstrative that the officers having  
Mr. Huntzinger and a large crowd  
of his supporters appeared to  
advise to various fraudulent trans-  
actions on his part. Some of these charged  
that after he was well aware of the  
ilegitimate condition of the bank he with-  
drew and misappropriated certain  
monies as dividends; one that turning  
over the bank to the assignees he with-  
drew \$100,000, and so on.

It is as though, as thorough, as specific  
as an authorized and authentic re-  
sponse, as Samuel J. Tilden has been

**Answer the Accusation Are You Guilty?**

**NOT GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY? FILE YOUR  
SPECIFIC ANSWER SPEEDILY!**

**Professional Cards.**

**GEO. W. H. LEGGE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
And Real Estate Agent**

SPARTA, N. J. .... SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCTOBER 5, 1876.

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